(Established 1853.)

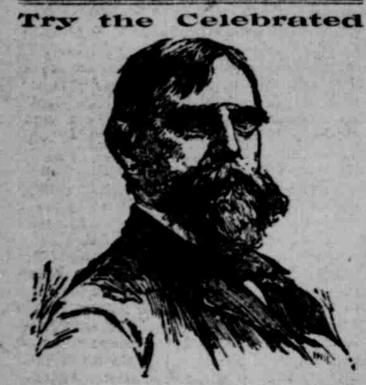
All-Wool Serges 19c a Yd.

A big garment maker imported 40 pieces of all-wool Serge. They HARD TO GET WHEAT were delayed in transit and he couldn't use them. Asked us to make an offer for the lot. We did. A ridiculous one, but he accepted it, and they go on sale to

36-inches wide, all wool and never offered for less than 29c.

19c a Yd.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.



The most exquisite 10c Cigar ever offered to the trade.

S. D. PIERSON. - General Agent

AMUSEMENTS.

How Crane Got "His Wife's Father. The story of how Crane, the comedian, came to accept "His Wife's Father," in which he will be seen here for the first time to-night at the Grand, is not at all uninteresting. The actor had concluded his ten weeks' stay in New York and had gone to Philadelphia to present there "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and a new play by Paul M. Potter. During the second week of his engagement Miss Martha Morton, who had furnished Mr. Crane with "Brother John," one of his most successful pieces, ran over from New York to see

just suit you," said she.

"I couldn't do a thing with it this season," answered the actor. "I have six plays in my repertoire now and most of them are new to the cities I am about to visit. No: it would be a waste of your time as well as my own to bother with it

"I know all about that," replied Miss Morton, "but all the same I want you to read my play right away, if it is only to get your opinion of it."

Mr. Crane did not seem to be in any hurry to read the work, asked if the next day would not do as well and he would write her his opinion, to all of which the young woman shook her head.

"Now, Mr. Crane," she went on, becomyou, with you in my mind to play its prining animated, "I have written this play for cipal character, and you are going to produce it right away. Don't smile. You have got nothing to do just now and I am not going to start for home until you have at least begun the first act. Light a cigar, don't mind, and start in."

Crane picked up the manuscript and began to read it, and as he read his interest increased. Long before he concluded there was a glow of satisfaction on the young nd before she left for he the play was Mr. Crane's property. The next day it was read to the members of the company and the day following it was placed in rehearsal. In three weeks it was given a production in Washington, and its on was such that the company imreturned to New York, where remained from February until June. Lit-erary ability and sharp business tact do not, as a rule, go together, but Mr. Crane says that Miss Morton possesses both to a very large extent. The Grand will be cked to-night to welcome the popular median. He will play "The Senator"

Paderewski and His Hair. reporter with plenty of time on ands has got down the encyclopoedia and written the following entertaining article

"Again has Paderewski, the great planist,

on Paderewski and his wonderful hair:

come to enthral us with his wonderful playing and his no less wonderful hair. Mr. Paderewski will, no doubt, pardon this attention to a personal detail. To begin with, his hair is unique in color. Nothing at all like it was ever seen. The prevailing tint is a light orange yellow, but there are many shades gently passing into one another. You catch glimpses of old gold and a shade like the color of a tremendous hot fire. The greater part of it appears to grow to a length of eight inches, and it reaches down the back of his neck to his collar, where it is as long as anywhere else. As a considerable portion of where else. As a considerable portion of the hair is always in a state of growth, a reasonable calculation of its average length

would be five inches. "Paderewski has a very large square head.
The average human head has a hair-bearing surface of 120 square inches. His scalp has an area of 160 inches. There are 600 hair follicles in a square inch of a dark person's scalp. The blonde, of course, has finer hair than the other. This would give a total of 80,000 follicles to a blonde with 120 inches of scalp; but as many follicles emit two or three hairs, the total must be greatly increased, and 120,000 is a conserva-

tive estimate.
"Accepting these calculations, Paderewski, who is a blonde with very fine hair and an unusually large head, would have about 200,000 hairs. That is at the rate of 1,250 to the square inch. The average length of them is five inches, and their total length, if placed end to end, would be 100,000,000 inches, or, approximately, fifteen and threequarter miles. The strength of the hair is a most astonishing fact. An eminent doctor informs us that a single hair will bear a strain equivalent to four ounces. Pader-ewski's 200,600 hair should, therefore, be able to withstand a strain of 50,000 pounds. "The quotable market value is not so great. Eight-inch bair only sells for 25 cents an ounce, while thirty-six inch hair sells for 57 or more. The market value of Paderew-ski's hair is probably increased by its rare color, but apart from that it would undoubtedly be of inestimable value as a souvenir. If the planist should ever be hard up, of which, fortunately, there is no present prospect, he has only to offer his bair for sale. Many an American woman would give a fortune for it."

Notes of the Stage. Fields & Hanson's "Drawing Cards" open at the Empire this afternoon for a week's engagement.

Mr. H. Plunkett Greene will revisit this country in January to fulfill a large number of engagements. He has added a collection of new songs to his programme. Miss Lilian Sanderson, who has gained renown in Europe as a lieder singer, and Mr. Robert Freund, the famous planist from Zurich, will come to America in the

"Two Vagabonds" will open the Wilbur company's week of comic opera at the Park this afternoon and will be repeated tonight. "Martha" is to-morrow's bill. All the old favorites are in the cast. The twenty-five living pictures after each performance will be as big a feature as last season, when they drew great crowds. They deserve to do so, for they are very beautiful and attractive.

ul and attractive. Helene Hastreiter, who became ir through her appearance with the can Opera Company and after-in her concert tours with

The New York Store Symphony Orchestra, has recently returned to America and will be heard in a number of concerts during the present season.
While abroad she sang in opera in London
and more recently achieved success in
opera and concerts in the principal Italian

> Miss Marie Brema will sing "Brunhilda" on Nov. 12 at one of the Mottl concerts in London, on the 13th she sails for America. The 21st, 22d and 23d of November she is engaged to sing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston and Cambridge. A few days later she will make her first appearance with the Abbey & Grau Opera Company in New York.

INDIANAPOLIS MILLERS HAVE BEEN AT A DISADVANTAGE.

Some Improvement Expected After This Month-Statistics of the Summer Packing Season.

In the month of October Indianapolis mills turned out but 34,866 barrels of flour, against 62,454 in September this year and against 68,047 barrels in October of 1894. In commenting on the light business Arthur Gillette, of the Acme Milling Company,

"The American millers of winter wheat have been at a disadvantage this season. The crop is a short one, and this is espe-cially true of Indiana and States West and cially true of Indiana and States West and South. Indianapolis, although generally well situated, has been but little better off than other winter wheat milling centers. The millers here get their supplies from central and southern Indiana and Illinois, and market their product largely abroad and in the States east. This year the mills South have, owing to their short crop, come into this territory and bought wheat, making the avallable wheat for Indiana mills still more of a rare article. To the North the wheat is sold on bases of lake freights, so during the season of navigation it is the wheat is sold on bases of lake freights, so during the season of navigation it is impossible for millers of central Indiana to profitably handle that. These conditions have resulted in millers here, as well as those over the State generally, curtailing their output. To the adverse conditions above mentioned these can be added: A large spring wheat crop, enabling millers in the Northwest to undersell us in New England and abroad: liberal offerings of French-made flours, helped by a bounty, and English mills' products, made from wheats grown in India, Russia and Argentine, countries which this year have been favored with good crops. It is hoped by many that as far as local supplies of wheat are concerned we may see some improvethe experience of the past, viz.: with a short crop farmers hold back a larger pro-portion that usual, and in the spring there will be deliveries of considerable wheat where it was thought there was none what-

Will Employ 500 People. The Indianapolis Bicycle Chain and Stamping Machine Company will this week begin moving into its new building, corner of Mississippi and Georgia streets, and will then become the largest plant of this character in the country. It was the first company to manufacture bicycle chains. For some months the company has been working three hundred people, by working a night as well as a day force. When in the new buildings five hundred people can be employed by day, and in case of being pushed can, by running nights, more than double the present capacity. The new buildings are among the most substantial built in this city, are light and cheerful "I have got a new play that I think will | and finely ventilated, a matter which receiving more attention in the erection of buildings of late. The main building is 150 feet in length by 50 in width, with two wings each 70 feet long by 50 wide, and an Electricity will be the power used, each group of machines having a motor. The building will be warmed by steam and lighted with four hundred incandescent lights. The company hopes to be settled in its new quarters by Dec. 1.

Results of Summer Packing Season. What is known as the summer packing season, which begins with March 1 and closes Oct. 1, for 1895, does not make as favorable an exhibit as did the corresponding eight months of 1894. The Indianapolis packing houses killed 335,000 hogs. against 375,000 for the corresponding period of 1894. At the twenty-two packing points which report their business there were killed 8,125,000 hogs, against 8,812,000 for the corresponding eight months of 1894. Coffin, Fletcher & Co. will open their winter packing house about Nov. 15, and if gs remain at about present prices they will slaughter a larger number that for the last three seasons. They have a capacity for slaughtering two thousand hogs a day. This is the oldest pork-packing firm in the State. Mr. L. W. Fletcher, the senior member of the firm, made his first venture in

pork packing in 1849, forty-six years ago, and is without a peer in the trade.

Manufacturing on South Side. The Lilly Varnish Company has completed its new plant and is in a position to largely increase its output. Meuser & Co., pork packers, are doing a good business and increasing their trade. Martin Reiffel is doing a good business in the manufacturing of all kinds of spiced meats. The American starch works, one of the largest concerns in the country, will break ground for their mammoth factory to-day. The eltizens of this manufacturing district and West Indianapolis are demanding the erection of the Ray-street bridge across the river. This bridge, it is claimed, has become a public necessity. It is the only safe highway, no railroads to interfere, and the short time to take up the matter and ap-

The New Cold Storage House. Everything is now in order to push work on the new plant of the Holt Ice and Cold

ropriate the money to build this bridge.

Storage Company. The contracts already awarded call for \$136,000 and the machinery already purchased for the plant has cost \$45,000. The main building will be 270 feet long by 80 feet in width. It is expected to have everything in good running order in the early spring. In the plant all modern improvements for the manufacture of ice and in regulating the temperature of the cold storage house will be adopted. The main building will be three stories high, constructed of brick, resting on a heavy

Less Dust and Cleaner Streets. To-day the Furnas Pneumatic Streetsweeping Company will begin on its new contract. It now has four machines to begin operations with, and at the works of Wright & Wright four more of the streetsweeping machines are in process of construction. Until these are completed the new contractor may be obliged to use the old method of cleaning the streets, but when the eight machines are in operation all paved streets will be kept clean and without the dust and noise, which has been so annoying in the use of the old street

Will Go Traveling.

When Charles C. Harrison purchased Thomas Hovenden's painting of "Breaking Home Ties," he had no idea that it would strike such a popular chord as to make it one of the greatest American pictures; in-tensified by the tragic and self-sacrificing death of the artist. In Toronto, where it was shown at the exhibition of Canadian artists before it went South it made a sensation even greater than in the United States. In Atlanta people from the interior towns of the Southern States, as well as the visitors from a distance, ask to see this picture as soon as they arrive at the exhibition and it is hard to get a sight of it. A lady now visiting in Philadelphia from a small Virginia town, says that at the church there last Sunday the clergyman made the picture the topic of his sermon. The won-derful popularity of the painting and the re-quests from Chicago, Baltimore and other cities for its loan, has suggested to Mr. larrison that by exhibiting it a fund might be created for the University of Pennsylvania to be used for deserving students anxious to enter that institution, but deficient in means. Harvard has such a fund. mounting now to over a million of dollars. Accordingly, upon its return from Atlanta the painting will be exhibited here for this important object, and later in other cities.

For Indigestion

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. G. H. Leach, Cairo, Ill., says: Of reat power in dyspepsia and nervous pros-

THE TRUST DEFENDED W. P. FISHBACK'S ADDRESS ON THE

> CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY. Only One Director, He Says, Ever Made Any Money Out of the

> > Institution.

gas had been located in Indiana. The well referred to was the first of the great number that have since made the State famous. ural gas in Indiana from the date of its disto organize the Consumers' Trust, the great difficulty in securing a right of way to the gas field. He spoke of the visit of Maj. ler. Doxey to Indianapolis while the trust was trying to get on its feet. The Anderson two being prosperous wholesale merchants. The directory was made up of bankers, merchants, manufacturers and lawyers. By the thousand dollars in his pocket thousand dollars in his pocket.

"But one of the directors has ever made any money out of this trust," he said, "and advanced the money to build the plant, and made his bank the depository of the funds of the trust. Continuing, he said: The natural gas field in Indiana covers an

area of over three thousand square miles. The city of Indianapolis is about seven miles south of the southwest corner or edge of the field. Gas is found at a depth varying from 850 to 1,000 feet, and the cost for-say \$1,000 each exclusive of the cost of casing, which averages \$300 per well. The rock pressure fan at first from 300 to 340 pounds to the square inch, as shown by an indicator put upon a finished well. The first producing well was sunk in October, near the village of Eaton, on the Big Four railway, fifty-two miles northeast of Indianapolis. Some steps were taken to pipe the gas to Indianapolis, but subsequent borings in 1887 showed wells of strong pressure near Noblesville, on the L. E. railway, and twenty miles north of Indianapolis. The Standard Oil Company was soon in the field leasing territory and putting down wells with a view to piping gas to Indianapolis. Two or three other corporations were organized for the same purpose. The City Council, in May, 1887, appointed a committee to visit Pittsburg and other cities to get information as a basis for an ordinance fixing rates to consumers and regulating the use of the streets and alleys by natural gas com-It was supposed at first that the Standard Oil Company, having, as was reported, monopolized the field by leases, having unlimited capital, and having on hand sufficient line pipe to bring the gas to the city speedily, would have no competitor. So sure were the Standard people of their ability to hold the territory and secure a monopoly that their attorney, Mr. Calkins, framed most of the provisions of the ordinance as it ultimately passed the Council and Board of Aldermen, Negotiations were broken off, however, when the Council fixed the rates to be charged to consumers for the use of gas. These rates were as follows: Cooking stoves or ranges, residence, \$6 to

Cooking stoves or ranges, hotel, \$50 per Heating stoves, \$5 to \$13 per annum. Open grates, \$10, without furnace register, Open grates, \$5, with furnace register.

Furnaces for business houses, \$30 to \$6 These rates were less than one-third the cost of wood or coal. For steam boilers in factories the rate was to be one-half the

cost of coal. When the ordinance was passed with this schedule of rates the Standard Oil Company declared that it would bring a twelveinch pipe line to the city limits, but would not lay any pipe in the city unless and until the ordinance rates were increased 50 per cent. Public meetings were held, at which addresses were made by Colonel Payne, representing the Standard Oil Company and others representing the citizens. was the anxiety to get gas to the city and to get it speedily that a great many influ ential citizens urged the Council to make the concession and increase the rate, and at one public meeting it was resolved that it was the duty of the city to yield. Meanwhile two or three local corporations which had a strong influence over members of the increased. The Standard company then gave up the fight, not, however, until it had sold all its territory, leases, wells and right of way to one of the local companies

and made a contract to lay a twelve-inch pipe from the field to the city for that TRUST ORGANIZES. As soon as the Standard company was out of the field the local company, which had become the purchaser, and which until that time was insisting that the ordinance rates were high enough, appeared before the the Council clamoring for the 50 per cent.

increase and making the same threat that mands. The further statement was made that the line pipe they were to use was the only pipe that could be obtained in the market within a year or two, and that the expire in a few days. This story was believed by many, and at the urgent request of citizens a special meeting of the Council was called for the purpose of changing the ordinance to meet the demands of the gas company. At this juncture it occurred to the stock, and the assessments were paid two citizens, Mr. A. A. McKain and Mr. A. so promptly that the company had ready F. Potts, and perhaps others, that a cormoney at command to pay for the labor of poration could be formed, based upon a putting the pipe into the ground. By the popular subscription to the capital stock, which would enable the citizens to get a supply of gas at rates not exceeding the the square inch in the city, and in the pipes price of the schedule contained in the existing ordinance. Capitalists, business men and solid citizens generally peoh-poohed the scheme as a piece of sentimental moonshine. Nevertheless an appeal was made to the Council to suspend further action until a test could be made. Mr. Claypool, one of our shrewdest business men, made a public statement that if a committee of lawyers appointed by the Board of Trade would prepare a plan of incorporation which would "hold water" and accomplish the purpose he would subscribe \$5,000. A committee of lawyers consisting of W. H. H. Miller, William Wallace, John M. Butler, Ferdinand Winter and W. P. Fishback was appointed to frame and report articles of association under the corporation and mining laws of the State. Special legislation not being al-lowed in Indiana, it was necessary to organize under the existing general laws which were enacted before natural gas was discovered in the State. It was desirable to so frame the articles as to invite public

prevent a majority of the stockholders getting control of it for private gain. FEATURES OF INCORPORATION. The following are the important and peculiar features of the articles of incorpora-

The capital stock was placed at \$500,000. and operations could not begin until the were fixed at \$25. Nine directors were to be elected annually. This, however, is the cornerstone of the enterprise, the trustee clause, which is as follows:

"The entire capital stock of the corporaboard of five trustees and their successors, who shall be stockholders in said company; which said board of trustees shall have full, complete, exclusive and irrevocable power during the continuance of this corporation, to hold said stock and vote the same as fully and completely as if they were the owners of said capital stock; to elect directors, as above provided, and to fill any vacancy that may occur in said board of directors. Said entire capital stock shall be voted as a unit; and in case said trustees shall not agree as to how said stock shall be voted, the majority of them shall cast the vote of the board. If a vacancy shall

occur in said board of trustees by death, resignation, removal from the city of Indianapolis or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, and in the event of the failure of said board to fill such vacancy, the Marion Circuit Court shall upon application of any Circuit Court shall, upon application of any stockholder, after said trustees have had ten (10) days' notice in writing of said applica-tion, and shall have in the meantime failed to fill such vacancy, appoint some competent person to fill the same."

The articles of association were published in full in the city papers, and scores of citizens came forward and agreed to circulate stock books and secure subscrip-

Hefore the Progress Club yesterday afternoon William P. Fishback told the story of the Consumers' Gas Trust. Having been long associated with the corporation as its attorney, he was, he said, familiar with its history and every act of its directors. Mr. Fishback defended the trust from the start.

Within fifteen days the entire capital stock was subscribed by five thousand subscribers. There were four large subscriptions of \$10,000 each by Kingan & Co., the Atlas engine works, P. Leiber & Co. and J. F. Schmidt, a half dozen five-thousand-dollar subscriptions, and the balance was made up of small amounts, from one to forty shares each. No questions were asked about the solvency of the subscribers. The movement was a popular one in The movement was a popular one in He defined any man to show where there had been an irregular transaction on the part of the officials or the misapplication of one dollar of the people's money.

Bers. The movement was a popular one in every sense, and on the night when the public announcement was made that the stock had been subscribed five thousand people assembled in the City Hall to exchange greetings. He began by recounting an incident in October, 1886, when he sat at dinner in a Cincinnati hotel. A message was handed to one of the guests announcing that a flow of which \$611,000 have been paid, or 92 per gas had been been paid, or 92 per gas had been been been paid, or 92 per gas had been paid and per gas had been per gas had been paid and per gas had been

Would the campaign come up to the sounding phrase of this manifesto? Was The speaker then recited the history of nat- the theme workable as a business enterprise? Would enough good business men covery to the present time. He told of the take hold of it to make it a success? Here difficulties experienced by the men who tried is the story of the successful career. On pledges exacted by the City Council, and the ter, General Morris, John M. Butler, of the and Mr. John W. Murphy, the last

trustees serve without pay and the directors were to receive no pay, unless it is allowed to them by the board of trustees. The dihe made it honestly. He is no friend of mine and I am not a friend of the speaker referred to John P. Frenzel, plant has been in operation they have met regularly twice a month. The directors found their hands full of work from the start. Colonel Lilly went into the gas field to secure leases and rights of way, and Mr. Hanna, a chairman of the committee on construction, began negotiations for pipe.

Iron pipe, such as is used for piping gas, water and oil, is a cash article. How would Trust did the greatest wrong in neglecting our popular enterprise get funds or obtain credit enough to sink wells, bring a six-teen-inch main from the field and gridiron

To keep the public familiar with its affairs. He had been enlightened, he said, on a great the city with service pipes so as to supply many questions by Mr. Fishback's talk. D. timate placed the necessary outlay for construction of the plant at \$1,200,000. How could that be met with a popular stock subscription then in progress of collection of only \$500,000? By the articles of association the directors were authorized to issue and sell certificates of indebtedness to raise money to provide a supply of gas and construct pipe lines

There was no market for such certificates. The National Tube and Iron Company, of Pittsburg, and the American Tube and Iron Company, of Youngstown, O., and Middletown, Pa., were in Indianapolis, by their representatives trying to sell pipe, but they wanted cash or short-time paper. Mr. George Matheson, of Youngstown, manager of the American Tube and Iron Company, said he would listen to a proposition for pipe, part cash and part certificates, and be satisfied that the certificates would be paid He is a shrewd Scotchman. He remained in the city long enough to ascertain the character and business capacity of each member of the boards of trustees and direcors. The company had secured written ledges from several thousand consumers that they would take no gas from any other company. The directors gave their personal bond in a large sum that they would create no other indebtedness until the certificates issued to buy pipe were paid, and as the consent of the trustees was necessary to enable the directors to incur any debt the trustees gave a written personal pledge that they would not give such amount for the contracting of any other flebt until the pipe line certificates were paid. The high character of the directors and trustees was sure guaranty that they would carry out the arrangement in good faith. But suppose the supply of gas should fail or that he operating expenses and cost of extensions should consume the income; how was the seller to get pay for his pipe? Mathewas assured that the making and recording of a mortgage would stampede the stock-holders and put an end to payment of as-

and besides there were grave doubts whether such a corporation could make a valid mortgage. PIPE-LINE CERTIFICATES. Finally it was agreed that the company might issue one thousand pipe-line certificates of the denomination of \$1,000 each. payable in five years from March 1, 1888, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York city, with interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semiannually, the company to have the right, on the 1st day of September and March of any year, to pay off and retire any number of certificates within the twenty. The certificates were divided into twenty classes, from A to T, there being fifty in each class, and they were to be paid in A. B. order. The sellers of pipe were to take an equal number from each class. It was further stipulated that the entire net earnings above operating expenses should be Metropolitan Trust Company until the certificates, interest and principal should be paid. The certificate holders and the trusand accounts of the company at all times. and once a month the treasurer of the

sessments, which were payable monthly

company was to forward to the trustees a sworn statement of receipts and disbursements. Mr. Matheson was shown that by this trust agreement certificate holders had a better security than a mortgage. They had what was in effect a mortgage in process of foreclosure, with a receiver in posmortgage tion of the agreement on the part of the company would have enabled the trustees to seize the property for the certificate holders. Accordingly, on the 1st of Febru-ary, 1888, the company purchased from the American tube and iron works \$365,000 worth of pipe, paying \$150,000 in cash and \$215,000 in certificates secured as above.

This was enough to lay a main line of sixteen-inch and twelve-luch pipe from the gas field to the city, a distance of twenty-two miles, and to gridiron the most populous part of the city with high pressure lous part of the city with high pressure mains, ranging in callber from sixteen to six inches. The purchase of this pipe gave great encouragement to the subscribers of which were to be connected with domestic service the pressure was to be limited to eight ounces to the square inch. When the high pressure lines were finished the money in hand was about gone. At this juncture, twenty-seven citizens, including the nine diectors, came forward and took \$105,000 the certificates at par, though the holders of those which had been issued were offering them at ninety cents on the dollar. More pipe was purchased with money and certificates, and by November, 1888, contracts were made with many consumers. The city ordinance required any company coming in under its terms to lay at least twenty-five miles of pipe within the city limits during the first year. This company

put down within one year more than one-hundred miles of pipe, not counting the ser-THE PROXY CLAUSE. The by-laws provide that in November of each year the trustees shall appoint a

committee of the stockholders, other than confidence, to keep the management of the company's affairs out of politics and to hedge it about with provisions which would same. The first report, covering four months, was filed with the trustees, March 28, 1889. The trustees published the report with an address to the stockholders, which

Some attorneys had expressed doubt as to the validity of the "irrevocable proxy" clause in the articles of incorporation, givtrustees to vote all the stock as a unit. A bill was drafted which was upanimously passed by both branches of the Legislature declaring that such proxies should be lawful and binding, and validating all contracts of the sort which had been made before the passage of the law. Another law was enacted declaring that a natural gas company, duly organized, was a corporation with the powers of the manufacturing and mining laws. Another law gave natural gas companies the power to enter upon lands and appropriate them for right of way for pipe lines under process similar to those allowing railroad companies to do so. There was some difficulty at first in securing rights of way, and in one or two cases rival companies induced land-owners to apply for injunctions, but the company succeeded in pushing its work without serious delay. trustees to vote all the stock as a unit. A

pany began to supply its customers until now amounts to \$2,929,400,12. Meanwhile, the certificates of indebted-ness have been paid in full, which, with interest amounts to \$752,000.

The company was organized November, 1887, and commenced selling gas July, 1888. lumber now in use.....

Construction over \$2,000,000.

the question arises why cannot cities repeat this experiment—supply their cities with water, light and street railway transporta-tion. Much depends upon the character of the men composing the board of trustees. Everything is in their hands, and they must be men of high character and public spirit.
The quality of the members will be preserved by the power of self-perpetuation which they possess. When vacancies occur the remaining members will not be apt to invite unworthy citizens to take places upon the board the board.

The company will now proceed to refund to the stockholders the amount of their from the date of payment of each installment. What will be the status and rights of the stockholder when he gets his money return with interest at 8 per cent., according to the terms of his contract? It is up or ceases to do business its property would be sold for the benefit of the stockholders, as there is really an intrinsic value and paid has been refunded with interest.

The result of the enterprise may be summed up as follows: furnished gas to more than 20,000 consumers at an aggregate cost of about \$6,000,000. By preventing the 50 per cent. advance in rates the company has saved to the people

THE PAPER DISCUSSED. After Mr. Fishback had concluded his talk his remarks were taken up for discussion by the members of the club and others. r. Kennedy thought there was a He said that the scheme of creating a gas trust had its inception in the Central Labor Union, but the union was not able to carry it through. It required men of money and men of business to take up such projects and make them successful. The laboring classes can plan but they cannot carry great lans to perfection. Hence the responsibil ity of solving these heavy problems rests with the business men and the men who

> parent satisfaction of the inquisitors. One man asked why Mr. Frenzel had for so long a time been reticent when the pub was clamoring for information concerning "Mr. Frenzel's reticence was not my do ing," said Mr. Fishback. "He has put the

> > THE MORMON CHURCH.

New York Mail and Express.

"The people in the East do not realize the Utah. You cannot know what is going on there unless you are on the spot. Then you are amazed at the situation. "The Mormons have been working quietly for the future for the last six years, and as soon as Utah is admitted as a State you

will astonish the people of the United "As soon as federal authority is removed and Utah, as a State, administers all her own affairs without federal aid or interfer-ence, the carefully laid plans will be displayed. We vote on our new constitution next Tuesday and for and against polygamous marrages. The polygamists will not try to win. That provision will be overwhelmingly defeated by them simply for the purpose of leading Congress to believe that polygamy is no longer wanted. That will

continual plural marriages. "Let Utah once enter the sisterhood States, and what is to prevent her from convening another constitutional convention and incorporating polygamy or any other of the tenets of Brigham Young into her Constitution? As a State she can do this. As a Territory she cannot. dency, has carefully concealed his hands in

he took no part or interest in territorial affairs outside of his ecclesiastical office, but we know for a fact that he has taken most active, even if hidden, interest in the election of a delegate. He did it very cleverly, too. A letter was written to Bishop Stevens, of Ogden, inquiring into the standing of Brother Frank J. Capnon, and the answer gave Brother Cannon inst-class character, and this indorsement was sent out by Joseph F. Smith to all the bishops in Utah. He made no recommendations himself, but it was plain how he felt and what his intention was. There are more ways of killing a cat than feeding it

lyte all over the world, as they were some years ago, and incidental to the proselyting to secure brides to be 'sealed to the

Cleveland Wants It Removed for the Benefit of Foreigners.

Washington Special in Chicago Post The information received by the Bureau of American republics that the cattle raisers of the Argentine Republic are making arrange-ments to import large numbers of high grade cattle for the purpose of improving the herds in order to compete in the Euroshowed the perfect success of the enter- Middle and Southern States from 20 to 25 ters, and they offer to prove it.

Cost of wells and pipe lines added to the plant to main-tain the supply of gas since business was started......

Then we have had a clean, smokeless city, and the gain in cleanliness, health and comfort cannot be estimated in money. These beneficent results can all be traced to the invention of the "irrevocable proxy." And

stock with interest at the rate of 8 per cent clear that he will have no power to vote his stock, but when the corporation is wound to the stock after the amount subscribed The formation of the company prevented an increase in the rates to consumers. Two companies have during the past five years

Several questions were asked Mr. Fish-back, all of which he answered to the ap-

company under suspicion, I'll admit, by refusing to tell these things, but any man who knows Mr. Frenzel knows that he is not in the habit of asking the advice of

It Has Been Scheming for Power and Is Likely to Astonish the Country. strides that the Mormon Church is making in Utah," said Caleb Felton, of Salt Lake City. "It is something like to-night's rain-storm. Seated here in the hotel we know nothing about it, but we realize its force he moment we step outdoors. So it is with

will see their power displayed, and its extent

placate the anti-polygamist in our National Legislature, who would probably oppose the Statehood of Utah if the people inssted upon

"Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon presipolitics. He has frequently asserted that

polygamists, who understand thoroughly the deep game of politics being played by their opponents will be obliged to fight fire with fire and strive to have the polygamist provision inserted, and thus insure a delay in gaining statehood. That is the only way we can hope to keep polygamy in check. Let the Mormons gain control of all State affairs, which they will, and you will see an army of missionaries sent out to prose-

THE DUTY ON MEATS.

pean markets with the live stock shippers from the United States and Australia is of lively personal concern to our own cattle growers. It is not the European markets the Argentine stock raisers have designs upon so much as the markets of the United States. They are already hot competitors of the beef and provision exporters of this country in the principal markets of the old world, and they figure that they can cut under the prices asked and obtained for meats in the Atlantic States, if the tariff barriers can only be broken down. This they have hopes of seeing done in the near future. The cattle men of the big South Colonial Doorways," etc. The demand for American country are not new or green in the business. They have been on earth a good while. They have advanced almost as far in the economies of kniling stock and ers. "Cousin Mona," by Rosa Nonchette shipping meats as the North Americans. They have the latest appliances in their great packing houses and transport their products to Europe in refrigerator ships. They are underselling our people wherever they compete. They have been kept out of our Atlantic port markets only by reason of the 26 per cent, duty imposed on imported cattle and meats. With that taken off they say they will be able to cut down the cost of meat for 20,000,000 consumers in the East, per cent., or from four to seven cents a pound. They contend that they can land fresh meat in New York and a hundred miles inland from any and all importan seaports cheaper than it can be freighted or expressed from the Western packing cen-It may be stated with perfect confidence that President Cleveland is impressed with the desirability of removing the duty on cattle and meats, and it is altogether prob-able that he will make a recommendation to that effect to Congress. The President and Secretary Morton have already been discussing at length a proposition to admit Canadian cattle, and from that it is only another step in the same direction to include the products of Argentine. The Secretary of Agriculture would have a double motive in urging the opening up of American markets to foreign cattle and meats. He is desperately down on the alleged "meat combine," and he is honestly in favor of lenging government aid to the cheapening of this great food product. There is danger to the Western cattle and meat interests in this suggestion. Secretary Morton have already been dis

Great Sale ...

LADIES'TAILOR-MADE SUITS

The special two days' sale of fine suits announced for Friday and Saturday so crowded our immense department that many customers were unable to get near the suits, let alone buy one, so, to accommodate all, we have decided to continue this great offer for two more days, Monday and Tuesday. As advertised, EVERY SUIT IN OUR HOUSE is included in this special sale. Every suit is lined throughout, both Jacket and Skirt. Some are all silk lined; most of them have silk-lined Jackets and percaline-lined Skirts. All made in new Reefer-Coat style, with 5 to 6-yard skirts, Materials of heavy winter Cheviots, Serges, French Cowert Cloths, colored Boucles, Novelty and Plain Blacks and Fancy Mixtures in Browns, Tans, Greens, Navies and Castors

READ THE ITEMS ...

Every Suit in the house, regular prices \$7.50 to \$10; sale price.....

Every Suit in the house, regular prices \$15, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$19 and \$20; choice for

All \$25, \$28.50, \$30, \$35, \$40 and \$50 Suits go, choice, for.....

The silk in the silk-lined suits is worth nearly the price of the suits.

H. P. Wasson & Co.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Merriam Company's New Edition of Webster's Dictionary.

(From the Bowen-Merrill Company.) The G. & C. Merriam Company, of Springfield, Mass., have issued a new edition of "Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language," being the fifth edition of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and comprising the issues of 1864, 1879, 1884 and 1890, with additions to date. The issuing of a new edition of this great work justifies a brief review of its history, which is largely that of the growth and development of the English language during the last two gen-

Webster's Dictionary of the English lan-

guage was first issued in 1828, the first

edition printed in this country consisting of 2 500 copies. This was followed by ar edition of 3,000 copies printed in England. In 1840 an enlarged edition was published, and another in 1847. In 1864 was published the first edition of "Webster's Dictionary Unabridged," in which the scientific principles of modern lexicography were applied and a large amount of new matter was added. This dictionary met every want of that day, and at once became a standard authority It was followed by new and enlarged editions in 1879, 1884 and 1890. These successive editions represented a vast amount of learning and research, and were the result of the joint labors of a large number of persons who were recognized authorities in their respective fields. Each one was a decided advance and improvement on its predecessor, and all had an immense sale. The late Mr. H. O. Houghton, of the publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., told the writer of this notice, a few years ago, that there had been no time since 1864 when some of their presses were not running day and night, printing the sheets for this great work. Up to 1890 it was entitled "An American Dic tionary of the English Language," but in the edition of that year "International" was substituted for "American," and that is still the title. In thus naming it "Webster's In-ternational Dictionary" the publishers recognize that the language of the mother country encircles the globe; that the litera-ture of each of its branches is the common possession of all, and that any complete lictionary of the English language must necessarily be equally valuable and serviceable in all English-speaking countries, in England, Canada, Australia and other British colonies as well as in the United States. The present edition carries the work forward on established lines, and is really a revision and enlargement of the last pre-ceding edition. Its contents show that a wealth of labor and scholarship has been bestowed upon it. The growth and expansion of the English language in all directions as represented by the coinage, adoption or assimilation of new words or the giving of new shades of meaning to old ones is recognized in a spirit at once progressive and conservative. The great and difficult

short, as a comprehensive popular diction-ary of the English language, embodying the ripest results of modern philology in the most convenient and accessible form, furogy and pronunciation and enriched by copious illustrations and a grant variety of miscellaneous information, "Webster's International" is easily the peer of the best. Other New Books,

labor incident to the preparation of a work

requiring so much learning and accuracy

has been intrusted to most competent hands,

including educators and experts in many

fields of knowledge, and neither expense nor

pains has been spared to produce a com-

lete, accurate and symmetrical work. In

"Against Human Nature," a new novel by Maria Louise Pool, affords the author an opportunity to utilize her studies of Southern as well as of Northern life. An emotional and unconventional North Caroreligion" under the preaching of a culti-vated minister, Richard Mercer, who falls not hear the pitiful stories which are told lina girl. Temple Crawford, "experiences in love with her, but who hides his real feelings and asks her to marry him for "regard and mutual helpfulness." Thinking that she can "do great good" in this way, she marries him without loving him—"against human nature." Their religious work together breaks down Temple's health. She goes to the New Engle's health. She goes to the New England home of Almina Drowdy, who had for-merly lived with her in North Carolina, to recuperate. While there and away from her husband she suddenly discovers that she loves her husband even more passionately than he loves her. The scene of the shifts from South to North, and free life among the North Carolina mountains is brought into sharp contrast with the

narrowness and conventionalism of a cer-tain phase of New England life. Cloth, \$1.25. Harper Brothers. Among the latest additions to stories expressly for girls are "A Last Century Maid," by Anne H. Wharton, author of "Through Miss Wharton's previous works bears witness to her popularity among young read-Carey, author of "Little Miss Muffet," leaves on the reader the sensation of having dwell in a thoroughly pure atmosphere. Amy E. Blanchard's new story, "Girls Together," like her "Two Girls," shows that she has made a study of the manners of young people in their teens, and has reproduced fo other young people a ...e-iike book which will please because it is true. Each of these stories is illustrated and bound in orna-mental cloth. They are published in at-tractive form by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Times and Other Seasons," by Laurence Hutton, contains a series of fifteen brief essays, tracing the origin of some of our modern games and customs, and telling of the beginnings of the observance some of the days we celebrate. The titles of these essays are "Football," "Prize Fights," Tennis," "Golf," "Boat Races," "Transportation," "Tobacco," "Coffee," "A Gammon of Bacon," "St. Valentine's Day," "April Fool's Day," "Good Friday, "May "April Fool's Day," "Good Friday, "May Day," "The Fifth of November" and "Christmas Day," The book is written in a pleasing style and contains a good deal of curious information. Cloth, \$1. Harper

A pretty little volume entitled "Othe

Macmillan & Co., New York, have con menced the publication of a new edition of Charles Dickens's novels. The novels themselves need no introduction to the public Their popularity is perennial, and they be-

long to the class of books which the world will not willingly let die. The new edition Expectations" and "Hard Times," is orint of the edition corrected by Dickens imself in 1869, with a biographical and bibliographical introduction by Charles Dickens the younger. The illustrations are by Stone, Fraser and Walker, and the binding green and gilt.

"A Life of Christ for Young People," by Mary Hastings Foote, aims to bring out and impress the historical facts in regard to Christ, His works and words, the geography of the country where He lived, and the habits and the customs of the people at that time. This is exceedingly well done in the form of question and answers, which follow the scriptural account as nearly as possible in the order of events. The book s adapted to use in Sunday schools and by Bible students. Cloth, \$1.25. Harper

Boys and girls who read "Chilhowee Boys," by Sarah E. Morrison, will be glad to renew their acquaintance with old friends in "Chillhowee Boys in War Time." by the same author. The scene is laid during the war of 1812, and the story abounds with stirring incidents. Miss Morrison's stories are interesting without being sensational, and are of a kind that can safely be put in the hands of the young. Il lustrated. Cloth, \$1.50. T. Y. Crowell & Co., 46 East Fourteenth street, New York,

The works of Edward Kingsley are not so well known as those of his more famous brother Charles, but he is a writer of decided merit. Charles Scribner's Sons are republishing "Ravenshoe" in two volumes, "Austin Elliot," one volume, "The Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn," two volumes, and 'Lieghton Court," one volume. The last is just issued. It is an exceedingly well writ-ten story of English life, and is bound in uniform style with the others. Cloth, \$1

"Half a Dozen Boys," by Anna Chapin Ray, which was first published some five years ago, is now republished by T. Y. Crowell & Co. It is styled "An Every Day tory," and the characters whose adventures it chronicles do seem to be real boys. The book is likely to renew its popularity oung readers. It is illustrated by Merrill

Harper & Brothers publish a new edition of "The Return of the Native," by Thomas Hardy. If not one of the best of Hardy's stories, it is about equal to the best of any other author. This edition has a short

preface by the author, and a frontispiece etching by "Egdon Heath." Cloth, \$1.50. Books Received. "Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble," 1871-1883. Edited by William A. Wright. Cloth, \$1.50. Macmillan & Co.

Miss Willard Talks. Don't ask me about going to Europe have never laid up a cent, and how co I go to Europe as Mr. Astor does? When I was young I hoped to accumulate some wealth before I died, but now I neither carry a purse nor a watch. I have an acre in Maine, one on the Pacific coast and one in the Catskills, besides Rest Cottage at Evanston. There are cottages on all, and they were given to me for resting places. I like to think that I don't own anything tasmagoria. Real values are values of character and achievement, and all else is a shell. I have been so opposed to capi-talistic monopoly that I should like to make over my little possessions to add what atom I could of power to the movement toward a republic of brotherhood. It isn't the survival of the fittest, but of the greatest number. If we were not as torpid as snalls we could not sit beside a warm fire and know that a brother man will go without his dinner to-day; know that he has

to come. Some day we will say: "This shall not be,"

All Tiles set by experts. Jno. M. Lilly.

low,' it is well. It is the shadow of things

of suffering men, women and children and

see the misery about us without taking some action. If we say to-day, 'Poor fel

winter's

November. Prepare for cold weather. Store the winter's fuel before the storms begin. Old require more warmth than young; the invalid more than the well and strong. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, is fuel food. It prepares for the exposures of cold weather.

Coughs and colds don't attack a system well supplied with fuel as they do the weakened and poorly nourished.

It is Scott's Emulsion only when in a seimon-colored wrapper.